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12	In re:	Case No. 21-14486-abl
13	INFINITY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.,	Chapter 7
14	Debtor.	
15	HASELECT-MEDICAL RECEIVABLES LITIGATION FINANCE FUND INTERNATIONAL SP,	Adversary Case No. 21-01167-abl
16		
17	Plaintiff,	TRIAL DECLARATION OF
18	v.	MICHAEL BELOTZ
19	TECUMSEH-INFINITY MEDICAL RECEIVABLES FUND, LP,	
20		Trial Date: August 24, 25, 28, 29, 31 202
21	Defendant.	Time: 9:30 a.m.
22	HASELECT-MEDICAL RECEIVABLES LITIGATION FINANCE FUND INTERNATIONAL SP, <i>et al.</i> ,	
23		
24	Counter-Claimant	
25		
26	v.	
27	TECUMSEH-INFINITY MEDICAL RECEIVABLES FUND, LP, <i>et al.</i> ,	
28		
29	Counter-Defendants.	

1 I, MICHAEL BELOTZ, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, declare as follows:

2 1. My name is Michael Belotz. I am over the age of twenty one years, of sound mind,
3 and fully competent to testify in this cause.

4 2. I submit this declaration as my direct testimony in the trial of this case.

5 3. I am a principal of Tecumseh Alternatives, LLC, the advisor to the Tecumseh-
6 Infinity Medical Receivables Fund, LP, the Defendant, Counter-Claimant and Counter-Defendant
7 in this case (“**Tecumseh**”). In that capacity, I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein,
8 all of which are true and correct. If called upon to testify regarding the contents of this Declaration,
9 I could and would do so.

10 4. In my role as a principal of Tecumseh’s advisor, I am responsible for all aspects of
11 Tecumseh’s investments in medical receivables. Part of my duties require that I ensure the proper
12 accounting and reporting of funds flowing to and from Tecumseh. In order to do so, I review and
13 manage Tecumseh’s banking records, financial records, contracts, and investments.

14 5. As it relates to Tecumseh, I was personally involved in the business between
15 Infinity Capital Management, Inc. (“**Infinity**”), and Tecumseh, particularly as it relates to the
16 purchase of receivables pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement entered with Infinity on June 18,
17 2020, as modified by Addendum A on or about January 5, 2021 (the “**Sub-Advisory
Agreement**”). (Trial Exh. A-3). I personally participated in the negotiations with Infinity leading
19 to the Sub-Advisory Agreement.

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1 **I. My Background**

2 6. I have twenty-one years of hedge fund portfolio management and research
 3 experience covering all investment sectors. This follows a long career on the sell side in both
 4 trading and marketing in the derivatives of equities and commodities, including three years as a
 5 floor trader in equity options on the American Stock Exchange, where I traded a diverse book of
 6 derivatives on individual equities. Later, I specialized in commodity derivatives as both a marketer
 7 and structurer for firms such as Chase, Societe Generale and Kidder Peabody. In these roles, I
 8 devised derivative structures in crude oil, products and natural gas as well as put together financing
 9 packages for energy production and transportation projects. I also spent time as a risk management
 10 expert during the initial deregulation of the U.S. electricity market for a major utility.

11 7. I was Head of U.S. and Chief Risk Officer for DNA Partners Management
 12 Company AG (“DNA Partners”), where I was responsible for sourcing and due diligence of U.S.
 13 based hedge funds. Just prior to this role, I was the Head of Research and Risk Management at
 14 Lanx Management, a Fund of Hedge Funds. Prior to that, I was Head of Portfolio Management in
 15 the U.S. for the Fund of Hedge Funds Group at Credit Suisse where I ran \$6 Billion in portfolios.
 16 I started my hedge fund career at TAG Associates, a multi-client family office, as the portfolio
 17 manager for their relative value and diversified strategy fund of funds.

18 8. I have my MBA from The Wharton School and a BS in business from the
 19 University of California, Berkeley.

20 9. DNA Partners was potential business partner of Griffin Asset Management
 21 (“GAM”), the advisor for the HASelect-Medical Receivables Litigation Finance Fund
 22 International SP, the plaintiff, counter-defendant and counter-claimant in this case (“HASelect”).
 23 We did some consulting for GAM but were not paid. I was never employed by or held an office in
 24 GAM. The DNA Partners consulting work for GAM ended in or about 2015. I had no involvement
 25 in the HASelect fund.

26 10. In August of 2019, Chad Meyer and I formed Tecumseh Alternatives, LLC.
 27 Tecumseh Alternatives is in the business of creating and advising investment funds that invest in
 28 a variety of assets. In addition to Tecumseh, Tecumseh Alternatives advises five other funds which

1 invest in law firm finance, life settlements and patent portfolios. Simon Clark joined Tecumseh
 2 Alternatives in January 2021.

3 **II. Negotiations with Infinity**

4 11. In or about February 2020, Chad Meyer informed me that he had been contacted
 5 by Endre Dobozy about a potential investment opportunity involving Infinity. At that time and
 6 throughout our negotiations with Infinity, I understood that Mr. Dobozy and his partner, Bill
 7 Dalzell, were acting as go-betweens for Infinity. Along with Mr. Meyer, I participated in
 8 discussions with Anne Pantelas and Oliver Hemmers of Infinity. These discussions also included
 9 Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Dobozy.

10 12. While Mr. Meyer and I were interested in forming a fund to invest in medical
 11 receivables with the assistance of Infinity, we were initially unsure how to structure the fund or its
 12 potential investment and whether an investment in medical receivables would interest potential
 13 investors. To determine whether an investment in medical receivables would make sense, we asked
 14 that Infinity provide us with historical data regarding the performance of the receivables it owned.
 15 Prior to providing us with information regarding its receivables, Infinity asked that Tecumseh
 16 execute a non-disclosure agreement, which we did.

17 13. An e-mail string between and among myself, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Dobozy and Mr.
 18 Dalzell (Trial Exhibit F-129) in April 2020 sets out the back and forth sets out the back and forth
 19 between Tecumseh, FTM and Infinity over the data that Infinity would provide. After executing
 20 the non-disclosure agreement requested by Infinity, we asked Infinity for data regarding its
 21 performance. *Id.* at 4. Infinity and FTM proposed providing a very limited set of data related to
 22 receivables it purchased through the HASelect loan in 2019. *Id.* at 3. We asked for a much broader
 23 data set showing Infinity's historical returns. *Id.* Infinity pushed back. *Id.* at 2.

24 14. Eventually, Infinity provided us with information regarding the performance of the
 25 receivables that it had purchased in connection with the HASelect loan. I analyzed that data to
 26 determine whether investing in similar receivables would make sense for our fund. The first set of
 27 data that Infinity provided to us was related to receivables it had purchased using its first draw on
 28 the HASelect loan. I didn't find it tremendously useful as it was too small a set and included only

1 receivables that had paid. We needed to see receivables that had gone through their entire life
 2 cycle. Eventually, Infinity provided us with data regarding receivables purchased before the
 3 HASelect loan. This data related to older MRI receivables that were fully closed, i.e., they had
 4 either paid or had been written off. This MRI data allowed us to model the proposed investment.

5 15. Ultimately, Infinity allowed us to use its data as part of our marketing of Tecumseh
 6 to investors.

7 16. The discussions with Ms. Pantelas, Mr. Hemmers, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Dobozy
 8 over the next couple of months (from March through May 2020) were wide-ranging and included
 9 a number of potential investment structures. We were generally aware, based on statements by Ms.
 10 Pantelas, Mr. Hemmers, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Dobozy, that HASelect had made a loan to Infinity
 11 and that its loan was secured by the receivables that Infinity purchased using its proceeds. Ms.
 12 Pantelas, Mr. Hemmers, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Dobozy also repeatedly stated that Infinity was
 13 dissatisfied with the HASelect Loan and wanted to refinance it.

14 17. As part of our due diligence, we wanted to make sure that whatever deal we did
 15 with Infinity would not violate Infinity's obligations to HASelect under the HASelect Loan. To
 16 that end, I requested a copy of the HASelect Loan documents from Infinity and reviewed them to
 17 see what, if any, restrictions it placed on Infinity. Based on my review, I determined that Infinity
 18 could not borrow money without HASelect's permission. Thus, we concluded that we could not
 19 loan money to Infinity but that other potential investment structures were available. I
 20 memorialized my conclusion in an e-mail from me to Mr. Meyer, dated March 1, 2020 (Trial Exh.
 21 [D-99]) in which I wrote: "There is no exclusive of any kind nor anything that I think would even
 22 remotely affect us starting a fund with Infinity."

23 18. Most of the investment structures were pitched by Mr. Dobozy. He suggested
 24 among other things that Tecumseh refinance the HASelect Loan, that Tecumseh grant Infinity
 25 some sort of a residual interest in receivables that Tecumseh would purchase and that Tecumseh
 26 make a loan to Infinity after it had paid off the HASelect Loan.

27 19. We did not expect that Tecumseh would be able to raise enough money to payoff
 28 or refinance the HASelect Loan in the near term. Moreover, we (Mr. Meyer and I) were not

1 particularly interested in being a lender. First, neither of us really had the expertise to manage a
 2 lending relationship. Second, we did not want to compete with HASelect. We wanted to do
 3 something different. In an effort to keep negotiations moving forward, we did agree to “consider”
 4 a lending relationship with Infinity if and when they paid off the HASelect Loan.

5 20. Ultimately, we settled on the idea that Tecumseh would own medical receivables
 6 that it would purchase directly from medical providers. Tecumseh would hire Infinity to identify
 7 receivables, negotiate with medical providers for purchase, prepare the necessary documents and
 8 service the receivables that Tecumseh would acquire. The plan was for Tecumseh to hold the
 9 receivables in its own name and hire Infinity to manage them. We also planned to retain an affiliate
 10 of Mr. Dobozy and Mr. Dalzell to manage Infinity and to do all of the necessary accounting.

11 21. We also refused to grant Infinity some sort of residual interest in the receivables
 12 that Tecumseh would purchase. Granting that sort of a residual interest would have limited the
 13 amount that our investors could earn. We did, however, recognize the need to motivate Infinity to
 14 identify quality receivables and to service them properly. Thus, we ultimately agreed to pay
 15 Infinity a bonus based on the overall performance of Tecumseh.

16 22. Throughout the negotiations with Infinity, it was our intent and goal to create a
 17 business relationship wherein Infinity would utilize its business acumen, experience and existing
 18 relationships to assist Tecumseh to acquire receivables for Tecumseh’s account and to service
 19 those receivables on Tecumseh’s behalf. I always intended for Tecumseh to directly own the
 20 receivables, to hold all economic rights in them, and to make the profit or loss on them. Infinity
 21 was never to hold any sort of interest in the receivables and would not make the profit or loss on
 22 the receivable. Instead, Infinity would be limited to the fees it would earn under our agreement.

23 23. We intended for Infinity’s role to be akin to that of a real estate agent. It would
 24 identify receivables for purchase, perform due diligence on them and negotiate a purchase price
 25 so that Tecumseh could complete a purchase. Infinity was not to buy and resell receivables to
 26 Tecumseh. It was not to acquire an economic or beneficial interest in the receivables. Infinity
 27 would not share in the profit or loss generated by any of the receivables. Nor was it to buy at a
 28 lower price and resell the receivable to Tecumseh for a profit.

1 24. Throughout these negotiations and indeed throughout our business relationship,
 2 Ms. Pantelas and Mr. Hemmers repeatedly assured me that Infinity would act as Tecumseh's agent,
 3 that it would assist Tecumseh to purchase receivables, that Infinity would not have an interest in
 4 the receivables but would service them on Tecumseh's behalf.

5 **III. The Sub-Advisory Agreement**

6 25. Tecumseh and Infinity entered into the Sub-Advisory Agreement on June 18, 2020,
 7 and modified it with Addendum A on or about January 5, 2021. (Trial Exh. A-3). The Sub-
 8 Advisory Agreement served two purposes: (1) facilitate the sale of receivables from medical
 9 providers to Tecumseh and (2) to provide for servicing of the receivables by Infinity. Under the
 10 Sub-Advisory Agreement, Infinity was not supposed to, and did not, acquire a beneficial
 11 ownership interest in the receivables purchased on Tecumseh's behalf. Infinity exclusively served
 12 as an intermediary and servicer for Tecumseh.

13 26. At Exhibit A, the Sub-Advisory Agreement provided that Infinity would (i) assist
 14 Tecumseh in acquiring medical receivables [Trial Exh. A-3, ¶ 1(a)]; (ii) identify receivables for
 15 purchase by Tecumseh [*Id.*, ¶ 3(a)]; (iii) negotiate the purchase [*Id.*, ¶ 1(b), ¶ 3(b)]; (iii) arrange
 16 for Tecumseh to secure a lien or equivalent security against plaintiff's recovery [*Id.*, ¶ 1(c)]; and
 17 (iv) arrange for documentation to "evidence the sale of the Receivable to the Company by the
 18 Medical Service Provider." [*Id.*, ¶ 3(d)]. It also provided that Infinity was to arrange a purchase by
 19 Tecumseh "directly from the Medical Service Provider." [*Id.*, ¶ 3(b)].

20 27. In my view, the Sub-Advisory Agreement gave rise to a fiduciary duty on the part
 21 of Infinity. It was acting as a sub-advisor to an investment fund, which based on my experience
 22 with hedge funds and private equity funds, is a fiduciary relationship. A sub-advisor generally
 23 takes on certain of the investment advisor's duties. Among other things, a sub-advisor manages all
 24 or a portion of a fund's investments, including determining what investments to buy or sell. Sub-
 25 advisors typically identify, research, negotiate and operate some or all of the fund's investments
 26 under the supervision of the fund advisor. In short, the things that Infinity was to do under the Sub-
 27 Advisory Agreement.

28

1 28. At all times, my understanding and expectation was that Infinity was to act with
 2 Tecumseh's best interests in mind.

3 29. Under the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Tecumseh agreed to pay Infinity a fee as
 4 compensation for identifying receivables, negotiating a purchase price, processing the sale, and
 5 servicing the receivables. Tecumseh did not enter into a purchase and sale agreement with Infinity
 6 with respect to the receivables remaining at issue in this case.

7 30. The payment provisions of the Sub-Advisory Agreement provide (at Addendum A)
 8 that:

9 a. "Infinity will continue to earn, and be paid immediately, an acquisition fee (the
 10 'Acquisition Fee') equal to twenty percent (20%) of the Purchase Price of each
 11 Receivable purchased by the Company when new investor cash is being used."

12 Trial Exh. A-3, Addendum A at ¶ (a)

13 b. Infinity will continue to earn 15% of the Receivable Spread on any Receivable
 14 purchased by the Company and it will all be paid according to the contingency
 15 schedule below ('Contingency Payments')."*Id.* at ¶ (b).

16 The contingency schedule was based on Tecumseh's internal rate of return calculated at the end
 17 of Tecumseh's life. The higher Tecumseh's internal rate of return the more of the Contingency
 18 Payments that Infinity would earn according to a schedule set forth in Addendum A.

19 31. Around the time that Tecumseh and Infinity executed the Sub-Advisory
 20 Agreement, HASelect sued Tecumseh seeking to enjoin Tecumseh and Infinity from working
 21 together. As part of that litigation, HASelect took extensive discovery and learned that Tecumseh
 22 was purchasing receivables with the assistance of Infinity. At no point in that litigation, however,
 23 did HASelect assert a claim that it held a lien on the receivables that Tecumseh was acquiring with
 24 Infinity's assistance. Had it done so, Tecumseh would have stopped buying receivables until the
 25 issue could have been resolved. Instead, Tecumseh spent more than \$3 million acquiring
 26 receivables with Infinity's assistance.

27

28

1 **IV. The purchase of receivables**

2 32. As part of my work coordinating with Infinity, I had access to Infinity's internal
 3 database, called Case Manager, that stored all receivables Infinity managed on behalf of
 4 Tecumseh. I regularly reviewed the database in the course of my duties. I also had extensive
 5 contact with various employees of Infinity, including Mr. Hemmers and less frequently with Ms.
 6 Pantelas. I also spoke regularly, multiple times per week, with Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Dobozy who
 7 were representatives of Forget The Market, Ltd. ("FTM"), Tecumseh's co-manager, and with
 8 Infinity's employees about the receivables that Tecumseh owned. We also had frequent e-mail
 9 exchanges. Generally, I would contact FTM before reaching out to Infinity because contractually
 10 FTM managed accounting on all of the receivables that Tecumseh purchased.

11 33. It is my understanding that each receivable represented a three-way transaction
 12 between Tecumseh, a medical provider, and a personal injury plaintiff. Tecumseh agreed to pay
 13 the medical provider a certain sum of money in exchange for the provider's medical services to the
 14 plaintiff. The plaintiff, in turn, agreed to pay Tecumseh a larger amount of money (represented by
 15 the face amount of the receivable) secured by an interest in the plaintiff's claim.

16 34. The process for purchasing a receivable began with Infinity identifying a
 17 receivable, negotiating with the medical provider, and presenting the receivable to Tecumseh.
 18 FTM would then verify the receivable on behalf of Tecumseh, after which Tecumseh would
 19 approve the purchase. Tecumseh then paid the price agreed to by the medical provider along with
 20 the fee to Infinity required by the Sub-Advisory Agreement. Thereafter, each receivable received
 21 its own unique BillID number, and Infinity would identify the receivable as owned by Tecumseh
 22 in its records. It would also maintain evidence of Tecumseh's contemporaneous payment.

23 35. Fairly early on, Infinity informed Mr. Meyer and me that it planned to utilize its
 24 existing documentation and agreements with medical providers. Mr. Hemmers and Ms. Pantelas
 25 explained that Infinity did not want to change its agreements with medical providers to reflect
 26 Tecumseh's name as that would impact the pricing and that using Infinity's existing documentation
 27 with Infinity's name on it would make servicing and collecting the receivables easier. They
 28 explained that using Tecumseh's name would create servicing difficulties and confusion. As I

1 understood it, Infinity was purchasing receivables for Tecumseh as our agent using Infinity's
 2 name. I trusted Mr. Hemmers and Ms. Pantelas in this regard.

3 36. Because Infinity was allowing us to use its name to purchase receivables, Infinity
 4 allowed us to use "Infinity Health Connections" as an assumed name. We registered "Infinity
 5 Health Connections" as Tecumseh's d/b/a with Infinity's permission in Delaware where Tecumseh
 6 was formed. Page 2 of Trial Exhibit A-21 is a copy of the assumed name certificate that we filed
 7 in Delaware.

8 37. In allowing Infinity to use its existing documentation (bearing its name) it was our
 9 understanding and intent that Tecumseh would be the direct purchaser of the Disputed Receivables
 10 from the medical providers. Tecumseh was paying the medical providers. Infinity was using its
 11 documents and its name merely as a convenience for our benefit. The Disputed Receivables
 12 belonged to Tecumseh. Infinity never acquired an interest in the Receivables. It was not buying
 13 and reselling to us. Infinity would not have a profit or loss on the Receivables. Instead, Infinity
 14 would earn a fee on the services it provided.

15 38. Infinity always acknowledged that the receivables that Tecumseh purchased were
 16 Tecumseh's. I saw that in Infinity's Case Manager system, Tecumseh's receivables were identified
 17 as belonging to Tecumseh. Infinity deposited the proceeds of the Disputed Receivables into
 18 Tecumseh's BofA account. At no point did Ms. Pantelas, Mr. Hemmers or anyone else at Infinity
 19 ever suggest that Infinity had any interest in or ownership of the Disputed Receivables.

20 39. Tecumseh expected and intended to be owner of the Receivables it purchased.
 21 Tecumseh has, at all times relevant hereto, held itself out as the beneficial owner of the Disputed
 22 Receivables. Tecumseh relayed to its fund administrator, NAV, the Bill ID, cost of the receivable,
 23 the overhead charge, the total cost, date paid and the type of receivables on a regular basis. We did
 24 so in order for NAV to maintain accurate accounting records on Tecumseh's behalf.

25 40. Tecumseh made ownership information available to its investors on a regular basis,
 26 posting publicly available fund reports detailing, among other things, the "date of purchase"
 27 together with the "purchase cost" of each Disputed Receivable denoted by its "BillID." Exhibits
 28

1 B-30 and B-31 are examples of these reports. Tecumseh also reported its ownership interest and
 2 any resulting capital gains and losses to the Internal Revenue Service.

3 41. Prior to the bankruptcy, Tecumseh acquired a total of about 8,670 receivables with
 4 a face value of \$28,045,874 from medical providers with Infinity's assistance. These receivables
 5 are listed on Trial Exh. A-1. During the course of this case, the parties have often referred to the
 6 receivables listed on Trial Exh. A-1 as the "Tecumseh Receivables" or the "Disputed Receivables."

7 42. The Disputed Receivables can be divided into two categories based on the manner
 8 in which Tecumseh paid for them. The payments were made in two primary ways: (1) payments
 9 for the Series 1 Receivables (defined below) were made through Infinity to fund the purchases of
 10 receivables on Tecumseh's behalf; and (2) payments for the Direct Purchase Receivables (defined
 11 below) were made directly from Tecumseh's account at Bank of America to the medical providers.
 12 Both are discussed more fully below.

13 A. **Tecumseh provided the purchase money for the Series 1 Receivables**

14 43. To aid in payment for the receivables that it intended to purchase, Tecumseh opened
 15 a bank account (whose account number ends in 8995) at Bank of America (the "**BofA Account**")
 16 in July 2020. The BofA Account and all funds in it belong to Tecumseh. The account bears the
 17 title "Tecumseh-Infinity Medical Receivables Fund, LP," which is Tecumseh's legal name. That
 18 title is referenced on all of the bank statements and checks issued on the account. Tecumseh funded
 19 the BofA Account with money from its investors. It granted signing authority to Hemmers and
 20 Pantelas along with myself and another Tecumseh principal, Chad Meyer, and later Bill Dalzell of
 21 FTM. Tecumseh opened the account with a \$350 counter deposit on July 16, 2020. Tecumseh
 22 associated the "Infinity Health Connections" assumed name with the BofA Account and the
 23 assumed name was shown as a d/b/a on checks written on the BofA Account. In this manner,
 24 Infinity was able to deposit checks for the proceeds of the receivables that Tecumseh purchased
 25 directly into Tecumseh's BofA Account.

26 44. Although the BofA Account was opened in July 2020, we were unable to use it
 27 meaningfully until October of 2020 because of difficulties encountered in setting up an account
 28 with multiple authorized signatories and because of the almost insurmountable challenge of

1 locating an open Bank of America branch accessible to each signatory in the midst of the COVID-
 2 19 pandemic, and setting up simultaneous in-person appointments at each branch so that each
 3 signatory could be in the presence of a Bank of America banker executing the necessary paperwork
 4 at the same time.

5 45. Therefore, from approximately July through October 2020, Tecumseh transferred
 6 funds to Infinity to purchase the receivables on Tecumseh's behalf. Of the approximately 8,670
 7 receivables purchased, only 2,833 with a face value of approximately \$6.1 million involved a
 8 transfer of funds to Infinity. These 2,833 receivables are referred to herein as the "Series 1
 9 Receivables."

10 46. With respect to the Series 1 Receivables, Infinity periodically (approximately every
 11 two weeks) provided Tecumseh with a list of receivables from various medical providers that
 12 Infinity recommended Tecumseh purchase. From June 19, 2020 through October 29, 2020, Infinity
 13 provided the following receivable lists:

Receivable Lists	Date
Series 1, Intake A	June 19, 2020
Series 1, Intake B	July 13, 2020
Series 1, Intake C	July 27, 2020
Series 1, Intake D	August 30, 2020
Series 1, Intake E	September 15, 2020
Series 1, Intake F	September 22, 2020
Series 1, Intake F, version 2	September 25, 2020
Series 1, Intake G	September 30, 2020
Series 1, Intake H (Batch 10)	October 4, 2020
Series 1, Intake H (Batch 11)	October 4, 2020
Series 1, Intake I (Batch 12)	October 12, 2020
Series 1, Intake J (Batch 13)	October 12, 2020
Series 1, Intake J (Batch 14-A)	October 23, 2020
Series 1, Intake J (Batch 14-B)	October 23, 2020
Series 1, Intake J (Batch 14-C)	October 23, 2020
Series 1, Intake K	October 29, 2020

27 I understand that the Court has entered a summary judgment in HASelect's favor with respect to
 28 the Series 1, A through E Receivables, the Series 1, G and the Series 1, H Receivables.

1 47. The Series 1, K Receivables were the first set of receivables purchased using the
 2 BofA Account.

3 48. Using the list for the Series 1, B Receivables (Trial Exh. A-4) as an example, we
 4 can see how Infinity identified receivables that it recommended that Tecumseh purchase. For each
 5 receivable, Infinity provided the patient's name, the patient's lawyer's name, the provider, a unique
 6 Bill ID number, the face amount, the estimated purchase price, and an estimated total cost that
 7 included Infinity's fee. The lists also included a "Date Paid" column. The "Date Paid" column was
 8 often blank, sometimes contained dates that were months after the date of the list, and sometimes
 9 contained dates prior to the date of the list. Based on my contemporaneous review and usage of
 10 Infinity's Case Manager system, the "Date Paid" column on these lists is the same as the PaidDate
 11 field on Case Manager.

12 49. Part of my duties for Tecumseh included attempting to reconcile our records with
 13 Infinity's records. To that end, I regularly reviewed Infinity's internal database of receivables.
 14 During the course of my review, I noted that data related to the receivables purchased by Tecumseh
 15 changed frequently. Frequently, the "Date Paid" field remained blank for months at a time. Even
 16 after the field was populated, the date often changed. The "Date Paid" field typically did not match
 17 the actual purchase dates for the receivables listed on the Series 1 lists provided by Infinity.

18 50. Using Series 1, B (Trial Exh. A-4) as an example, the "Date Paid" column has 25
 19 blanks and 34 dates ranging from June to November 2020. When I asked Mr. Hemmers about the
 20 dates, he told me that the "Date Paid" was taken from Infinity's internal database of receivables
 21 and did not reflect the date that Infinity had paid for these particular receivables. Hemmers said
 22 that past dates reflected the date that Infinity reached an agreement with the provider as to the price
 23 of the receivable, and blank dates and November dates were placeholders.

24 51. Chad Meyer along with other employees of Tecumseh Alternatives analyzed
 25 Infinity's bank records related to the Series 1, Intake F Receivables, Series 1, Intake I Receivables,
 26 and the Series, I, Intake J Receivables. I have reviewed their analysis and believe it to be correct.

27 52. Once Tecumseh approved a list of receivables for purchase, Bill Dalzell generated
 28 a purchase order, which Tecumseh paid. Infinity then used the funds to purchase the receivables

1 on Tecumseh's behalf. Tecumseh stopped accepting the purchase order form as of October 29,
 2 2020 when the BofA Account began to be used.

3 53. On occasion, Infinity underestimated how much the receivables would cost. When
 4 that happened, Infinity requested and Tecumseh provided additional funds that allowed Infinity to
 5 complete the acquisition of the listed receivables on Tecumseh's behalf. Typically, Mr. Hemmers
 6 would contact me by telephone to request additional funds when he underestimated the cost of
 7 receivables Tecumseh was purchasing. On occasion, however, he would contact me by e-mail.
 8 Trial Exh. A-23 is a true and correct copy of an e-mail from Mr. Hemmers to me, dated June 25,
 9 2020, noting that he needed additional funds because the receivables he planned to acquire cost
 10 more than he had anticipated. Only upon receipt of an updated PO and list of receivables, however,
 11 would Tecumseh provide such additional funds.

12 54. It was always our understanding and expectation that Tecumseh's funds were being
 13 used to pay the medical providers for the receivables we were purchasing and that we were
 14 purchasing new receivables. Having decided not to purchase HASelect's collateral in a refinancing
 15 of the HASelect loan, we wanted to avoid any overlap with the receivables securing HASelect's
 16 loan.

17 55. It was also our understanding that Infinity was not paying the medical providers
 18 until it had the money from Tecumseh to do so. HASelect had declared Infinity in default in May
 19 2020 cutting off any further funding from HASelect. Hemmers repeatedly, often, and routinely
 20 complained to me that Infinity had no money and that it could not purchase receivables without
 21 money from Tecumseh. I often told Hemmers that Tecumseh only wanted to purchase new
 22 receivables unrelated to HASelect.

23 **B. Tecumseh provided the purchase money for the Direct Purchase Receivables.**

24 56. The receivables purchased by Tecumseh from and after October 29, 2020—4,190
 25 receivables at a face amount of approximately \$19,846,621.37—were paid for with transfers of
 26 purchase money directly from Tecumseh's BofA Account to the respective medical providers.
 27 These receivables are referred to herein as the “Direct Purchase Receivables.” Except for the Series
 28 1, K Receivables, we did not use the purchase orders that were used for the Series 1 Receivables

1 for the Direct Purchase Receivables. The Series 1, K Receivables were the first of the Direct
 2 Purchase Receivables. Trial Exh. H-192 is a complete list of the Direct Purchase Receivables.

3 57. Tecumseh paid for the Direct Purchase Receivables directly from its BofA Account
 4 to the medical provider. Further, rather than purchasing groups of receivables every two weeks or
 5 so, Tecumseh purchased receivables throughout the month, and Tecumseh paid Infinity its
 6 servicing fee for its work in locating and servicing the Disputed Receivables (including the Direct
 7 Purchase Receivables) periodically from the BofA Account.

8 58. As required by the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Infinity maintained a log of the
 9 Tecumseh Receivables along with any collections on them. Infinity made these records available
 10 to Tecumseh on a regular basis through an application known as “Case Manager”. In addition,
 11 Tecumseh maintained its own records related to the Disputed Receivables. Accordingly,
 12 Tecumseh prepared its own reconciliation evidencing the payment and detailed purchase history
 13 of the Direct Purchase Receivables in reliance on both its and Infinity’s records. A true and correct
 14 copy of the Reconciliation is Trial Exh. A-17.

15 59. I and people working under my supervision traced payments made by Tecumseh to
 16 medical service providers. To do so, we began with the two spreadsheets provided by Infinity --
 17 TIFDumpWithIncomeFinal.xlsx and ESDVerifiedHASOverlapDumpWithIncome.xlsx
 18 (collectively “Infinity’s spreadsheets”) – and compared the data entered by Infinity in the
 19 Provider’s name, the BillID, the PaidCheckNo. and the Bill Cost columns to the BofA Account
 20 Statements and cancelled checks.

21 60. Infinity did not record the actual amount that Tecumseh paid the providers for
 22 receivables. For the Bill Cost data, Infinity combined the actual amount that Tecumseh paid to the
 23 provider with an allocation of the fee that Tecumseh paid to Infinity for its services. After backing
 24 out Infinity’s fee, we were able to tie cancelled checks and wire transfer confirmations in the
 25 account statements to individual receivables. We were also able to largely reconcile our bank
 26 records to the fees paid to Infinity for its services.

27 61. An example of this reconciliation is the purchase of four receivables from South
 28 Atlanta MUA Center on or about October 29, 2020 shown on Trial Exh. A-17 at page 2. According

1 to Infinity's Spreadsheets, Tecumseh purchased four receivables (BillID Nos. 27183, 27278,
 2 27292, 27293) with a total face amount of \$115,108.00 from South Atlanta MUA Center. Infinity
 3 recorded a BillCost for the four receivables of \$34,532.40. As discussed the BillCost is comprised
 4 of the amount that Tecumseh paid South Atlanta MUA Center and the fee paid to Infinity. We
 5 reduced the BillCost by the 20% fee (\$5,755.40) to obtain the actual amount that Tecumseh paid
 6 to South Atlanta MUA Center (\$28,777.00). We then identified a wire transfer (No. 301693158)
 7 paid in that amount on October 29, 2020 to South Atlanta MUA Center in the BofA Account
 8 Statements.

9 62. We used the same reconciliation process for all 4,190 receivables totaling
 10 \$19,846,621.37 in face value.

11 63. The chart below represents a reconciled accounting of the Direct Purchase
 12 Receivables:

Month/Year	Number of Receivables	Face Value	Total Purchase Price	Infinity Fee
October 2020	92 total	\$828,614.88	\$142,862.63	\$28,572.52
November 2020	266 total	\$501,921.54	\$170,027.05	\$30,142.28
December 2020	441 total	\$1,305,197.62	\$283,162.07	\$56,692.44
January 2021	430 total	\$1,500,807.25	\$284,325.87	\$56,865.78
February 2021	323 total	\$1,248,675.56	\$321,377.94	\$64,588.45
March 2021	412 total	\$2,081,787.17	\$285,862.33	\$46,100.85
April 2021	425 total	\$1,278,990.10	\$308,721.70	\$33,371.64
May 2021	582 total	\$2,647,439.26	\$349,515.96	\$69,903.19
June 2021	533 total	\$4,233,654.73	\$539,763.82	\$98,999.89
July 2021	245 total	\$2,154,768.92	\$197,192.40	\$29,861.69
August 2021	394 total	\$1,751,688.53	\$199,942.76	\$31,348.54
September 2021	47 total	\$313075.81	\$102,827.82	-

27
 28 A copy of Tecumseh's monthly account statement for the BofA Account for each month reflected

1 in the chart above is at Trial Exh. A-18.

2 64. Our accounting shows that each of the 4,190 Direct Purchase Receivables was
 3 purchased from funds that came directly from the BofA Account and that were paid on the date
 4 that Tecumseh acquired each receivable. Each check used to pay for a receivable bears Tecumseh's
 5 name.

6 65. Tecumseh opened the account with a \$350 counter deposit on July 16, 2020.
 7 Following July 2020, Tecumseh made deposits into the BofA Account from its bank account
 8 (account number ending in 1991) at Wintrust Funds Group/Northbrook Bank & Trust (the
 9 "**Northbrook Account**"). The Northbrook Account is the account that Tecumseh uses to receive
 10 and hold investments from investors. The funds in the Northbrook Account are almost exclusively
 11 from investors. None of the funds in that account were the proceeds of any receivable acquired
 12 with the assistance of Infinity, including both the Series 1 Receivables and the Direct Purchase
 13 Receivables (both as defined above).

14 66. As part of the process by which Tecumseh purchased receivables and paid for them
 15 using the BofA account, Infinity informed us in advance of the general quantity of receivables it
 16 had identified for Tecumseh to purchase over the next several weeks. Based on that estimate,
 17 Tecumseh would deposit funds as needed to pay for the receivables. From October 2020 through
 18 September 2021, Tecumseh deposited an average of \$308,950 per month. For that same period,
 19 we paid an average of \$290,385 to medical providers to purchase receivables.

20 67. I and people working under my supervision traced all of the deposits and
 21 withdrawals in the BofA Account. Our Tracing Analysis is Trial Exh. A-20.

22 68. To determine the source of the deposits in the BofA Account, we reviewed all of
 23 the account statements for that account through September 2021. Deposits by Tecumseh are
 24 identified on the account statements with the following language: "ORIG:TECUMSEH INFINITY
 25 MEDICAL ID:8704901991 SND BK:NORTHBROOK BANK & TRUST COMPA." We
 26 determined that Tecumseh deposited \$3,707,401.26 in investor funds into the BofA account.
 27 Copies of the BofA Account statements showing all withdrawals and deposits are at Trial Exh. A-
 28 18. They are identified on the Tracing Analysis as "Tecumseh Deposits."

1 69. To confirm that these deposits reflected investor funds, we reviewed the
 2 Northbrook Account. I reviewed all of the statements for the Northbrook Account from June 2020
 3 through September 2021. For each month in which Tecumseh deposited funds into the
 4 BofA Account from the Northbrook Account, I confirmed that there were sufficient investor
 5 deposits in the Northbrook Account to cover the deposit to the BofA Account. Copies of the
 6 Northbrook Account statements are at Trial Exh. A-19.

7 70. We identified \$696,747.31 of deposits that relate to payments received for
 8 receivables purchased by Tecumseh. To insure that we did not understate the funds related to
 9 payments received on receivables, we credited all deposits that we could not positively identify as
 10 either a deposit by Tecumseh or a returned item or the like as a receivable deposit. These are shown
 11 on the Tracing Analysis as “Receivables.” Note that for August 2021, \$80,564.35 was deposited
 12 but \$32,380.80 was reversed by the bank for a net of \$48,183.55. The \$32,380.80 item was
 13 deposited on August 26, 2021 and charged back by the bank on August 27, 2021.

14 71. We also identified \$139,403.56 as “Other Deposits.” These are a \$60 wire transfer
 15 fee refund on December 14, 2020, a \$59,047.97 return of posted check 1691 on March 4, 2021, a
 16 \$78,000 returned wire from Stat Diagnostics on March 24, 2021 and a \$2,295.59 returned item in
 17 June 2021.

18 72. The withdrawals for payments to medical service providers to purchase receivables
 19 are set out in the Reconciliation that is Trial Exh. A-17. The Reconciliation shows that Tecumseh
 20 paid \$3,185,582.35 directly to medical service providers from the BofA Account. Our separate
 21 review of the bank statements confirms that at least that much was distributed from the BofA
 22 Account to medical providers. These payments are identified as “Provider Payments” in the
 23 Tracing Analysis. The monthly totals in the Reconciliation and the Tracing Analysis do not
 24 correspond because the Reconciliation is based on the date checks were written and the Tracing
 25 Analysis is based on the date checks cleared. In addition, the total amount in the Tracing Analysis
 26 is higher (\$3,484,619.03) due to returned items such as the two items totaling \$137,047.97 in
 27 March 2021 discussed above and because Tecumseh bought receivables not brokered by Infinity
 28 in September 2021 following the petition date using the BofA Account.

1 73. Tecumseh also paid Infinity's fee out of the BofA Account. It paid \$723,072.79 to
 2 Infinity in fees and expense reimbursements. The payments are identified as "Infinity Fees" in the
 3 Tracing Analysis. In addition, Tecumseh distributed \$55,580.80 to Infinity in October 2020
 4 (Check 1001, dated 9/30/2020 cleared 10/1/2020) to enable Infinity to purchase the Batch 1-G
 5 receivables, which are part of the Disputed Receivables, on Tecumseh's behalf.

6 74. The total Tecumseh Deposits into the BofA Account (\$3,707,401.26) exceed the
 7 amount that Tecumseh paid for the Direct Purchase Receivables (\$3,185,582.35) by more than
 8 \$521,000. The flow of funds from Tecumseh Deposits and Provider Payments shows that the
 9 Tecumseh Deposits were used to pay the Provider Payments. On October 1, 2020, the BofA
 10 account had a balance of \$56,175.06. On that day, check 1001 in the amount of \$55,580.80 for
 11 Batch 1-G of the Series 1 cleared leaving a balance of less than \$1,000. On October 29, 2020,
 12 Tecumseh deposited \$200,000 and wired \$142,862.63 to medical providers South Atlanta MUA,
 13 Stat Diagnostics and Preva. The only possible source of payment for these receivables was
 14 Tecumseh's \$200,000 deposit. From then on Tecumseh Deposits exceeded Provider Payments by
 15 a wide margin. From July 2020 through September 2021, cumulative Tecumseh Deposits were
 16 higher than cumulative Provider Payments in each month as shown below.

	Cumulative Tecumseh Deposits	Cumulative Provider Payments	Difference
Jul-20	\$ 350.00	\$ -	\$ 350.00
Aug-20	\$ 350.00	\$ -	\$ 350.00
Sep-20	\$ 350.00	\$ -	\$ 350.00
Oct-20	\$ 400,350.00	\$ 143,269.01	\$ 257,080.99
Nov-20	\$ 400,350.00	\$ 271,866.95	\$ 128,483.05
Dec-20	\$ 800,350.00	\$ 529,150.63	\$ 271,199.37
Jan-21	\$ 1,300,350.00	\$ 830,245.60	\$ 470,104.40
Feb-21	\$ 1,300,350.00	\$ 1,067,187.31	\$ 233,162.69
Mar-21	\$ 1,592,653.50	\$ 1,506,191.97	\$ 86,461.53
Apr-21	\$ 1,962,785.20	\$ 1,855,632.65	\$ 107,152.55
May-21	\$ 2,447,365.18	\$ 2,214,705.14	\$ 232,660.04
Jun-21	\$ 2,860,043.95	\$ 2,767,335.39	\$ 92,708.56
Jul-21	\$ 3,191,470.48	\$ 2,979,537.16	\$ 211,933.32
Aug-21	\$ 3,417,561.32	\$ 3,204,879.42	\$ 212,681.90
Sep-21	\$ 3,707,401.26	\$ 3,484,619.03	\$ 222,782.23

1

2 75. Also, the total payments related to Receivables (\$696,747.31) was less than the
 3 amount paid to Infinity for fees (\$723,072.79). The margin is even greater when the \$55,580.80
 4 for the Batch 1-G receivables is included.

5 76. Beginning in late-2020 and continuing through the first quarter of 2021, I attempted
 6 to reconcile Tecumseh's records against Infinity's records and the records that FTM was supposed
 7 to be maintaining. I had numerous calls and e-mails with Bill Dalzell of FTM and Oliver Hemmers
 8 of Infinity which provided only incomplete information and excuses from both of them. It quickly
 9 became apparent that Infinity had not spent all the money that we provided to it prior to the end of
 10 October 2020 in order to buy receivables for Tecumseh. By January 2021, I recognized that there
 11 was at least \$80,000 that we had provided to Infinity that had not been used for receivables or to
 12 pay fees earned by Infinity.

13 77. At the time, it seemed to make the most sense for Infinity to use the money
 14 that it had already received from us for the purpose of purchasing receivables to purchase new
 15 receivables for Tecumseh. Infinity agreed to do so. Mr. Dalzell informed me that Infinity had
 16 purchased the Batch P-A and Batch P-B receivables using Tecumseh's money that it had on hand.
 17 In an e-mail to me dated January 22, 2021 (Trial Exh. H-196), Mr. Dalzell sent me lists of the
 18 Batch P Receivables purchased with funds previously supplied by Tecumseh. The lists were two
 19 Excel files called "Dec TIF Receivables Batch P(A) Verified Redacted – 17 DEC 2020.xlsx" and
 20 "Dec TI Rec (Batch P-B) Verified Redacted - Dec 2020.xlsx." The cost (including Infinity's fee)
 21 of the Batch P-A receivables was \$54,626.71 and of the Batch P-B receivables was \$22,585.20 for
 22 a total of \$77,211.91. In this e-mail, Mr. Dalzell told me that he "did not believe any funds need
 23 to be transferred" which I understood to mean that Infinity had used the funds that we had already
 24 paid them.

25 78. I understand that HASelect has alleged that a \$73,644.86 wire from the BofA
 26 Account to Infinity on December 11, 2020 was payment for the Batch P-A and Batch P-B
 27 receivables. It was not. That wire was a payment of Infinity's fee for prior months.

28

1 79. Mr. Dalzell's e-mail (Trial Exh. H-196) also contained a third Excel file, "Dec TIF
2 Receivables Batch P (DP) Verified Redacted- 20 Dec 2020.xlsx," that identifies receivables
3 included within the Direct Purchase Receivables as well as two purchase orders. I ignored the
4 purchase orders as I had previously asked Mr. Dalzell to stop sending them.

5 80. The accounting and reconciliation did not immediately improve. By early-February
6 2021, I had learned that Infinity owed us even more money than I initially thought. The \$77,212
7 spent on the Batch P receivables was not the full extent of the issue. By late February, I had
8 complained to Mr. Dobozy about Mr. Dalzell's failure to complete the 2020 reconciliation and
9 questioned the value that FTM was bringing to Tecumseh. Trial Exh. F-137 (E-mail
10 correspondence between me and Mr. Dobozy, dated February 25, 2021). By March and April of
11 2021, the accounting issues began to get resolved.
12

13 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the
14 foregoing is true and correct.

15 Dated August 17, 2023.



MICHAEL BELOTZ

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